NEW SMALL ARM FOR THE NAVY.

It Promises to Prove the Most Effective Wenpon in the World,

Europe are almost as deeply interested as is

the United States in the forthcoming compet-

itive tests of small arms to begin at Newport

naval torpedo station on Aug. 1, when the final

and bluejackets of this country with the most

destructive weapon in the world. The small

arm at present used in the navy is the familiar .45-inch calibre, which, with the regulation

1,200 yards, only 55 rounds being carried per

man. With the high-velocity producing smoke-

less powder these guns are rapidly becoming

obsolete, and all modern nations have adopted

new weapons with smaller calibres. Italy,

Roumania, and Holland have chosen 6.5 milli-

metres. Spain and Chili 7 millimetres, the new

United States army calibre is .30 inch, the

amous Lebel of the French is 8 millimeters or

.315 inch, the Mannlicher of Germany is 6.5

United States navy, after careful consideration,

have adopted a calibre of 6 millimetres or .256

inch, the smallest bore used in warfare, being

but slightly greater than the familiar ,22-inch

calibre of the small boy's first pistol or the

However, the cartridge the navy will use in

the new gun is totally different from the popu-

lar bullet cap. Its projectile looks like an inch and a half of heavy telegraph wire, and the ex-

plosive chamber of the cartridge widens out like

lecting the best machine gun mechanism for the newly adopted barrel.

DEFECTIVE ARMOR PLATES.

Gen. Tracy Says Those Placed on the Mon-

terey were Never Finally Accepted.

WASHINGTON, July 28,-Since the beginning

of the investigation into the armor plate frauds

in the Carnegie establishment in Pittsburgh by

the Naval Committee of the House, there has

been much talk about the defective plates on

the Monterey. There has been testimony that

certain plates were placed on the vessel at the time of the Chilian affair that had been rejected

by the naval inspectors at the Carnegie plant,

but that the ordnance officers of the navy ac-

cepted them, notwithstanding the condemnation

of the other department of the navy. The rush in preparing the Monterey for service was given

as the excuse of this action by the Tracy admin-

istration of the navy.

It is now asserted that this was a mistake, and that the Ordnanee Department did not make a

final acceptance of these plates. It is known

that during the recent trial trip of the Minneap-olis, Chairman Commings of the House Naval

Committee had a talk with ex-Secretary Tracy

Bandmaster Sousa's concerts to-day in the

cat" riffe.

millimetres, and the ordnance sharps of the

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1894,—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

THE BLUE GLASS CRAZE.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHICH THE LATE GEN. PLEASONTON STARTED IT.

First He Raised Grapes in a Superial Manney and Then Experimented with Animals-People Used the Blue Glass Cure, Too His Statement of His Theory.

The death of Gen. Augustus James Pleasonton at Philadelphia last Thursday will recall vividly to many persons the famous "blue glass crase" that swept the length and breadth of this coun ut nineteen years ago. The craze also affected Europe, and was for several years disoussed among scientific men. Gen. Pleasonton had been a soldier, but left

the army to practice law. He devoted a great deal of his time to scientific research and experiment, and in the course of his investigations got the idea that the blue of the sky must have some important effect upon living organisms of this earth. Tests of the alleged peculiar properties of blue light had been made some years be-fore in Europe but with unsatisfactory results. Gen. Pleasonton made experiments with blue light at his farm at Overbrook, just outside Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1860 he erected a cold grapery, 84 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 16 feet high at the ridge. The structure was finished in March of the following year. Then he busied himself in deciding the quantity of blue glass he needed. Too much would produce too great action, he thought, and militate as much against the success of the test as if too little were used. After computing the surface of the building, Gen. Pleasonton concluded to insert blue glass panes in every eighth row, the other rows being of ordinary glass. He alternated the rows on opposite sides of the roof so that in the daily course of the sun there would be a colored shaft of light on every leaf and twig in the building. The sides and ends of the grapery were fitted with separated runs of vio-

Soon after the building was completed twenty varieties of grape cuttings one year old were planted, and they grew amazingly. Four weeks planted, and they grew amaxingly. Four weeks after planting the inside of the roof and walls were covered with a healthy and luxurious growth of vine and foliage. There were no blemishes on any of the leaves or shoots, and the insects generally found on grape vines were absent. Gen. Pleasonton spoke to his friends of the promise given by his vines under the novel treatment, and early in September, 1861, the grapery was visited by Mr. Robert Buist, Sr., a prominent agriculturist and grape grower. Mr. Buist was lost in admiration and amazement. He told the General that he had cultivated grape vines for forty years and had visited the finest vineries of Scotland and England, but never in his life had he beheld anything like the vines before him. He added that some other vines planted at the same time as those of Gen. Pleasonton had attained a length only five feet, while the vines matured under the colored glass were forty-five feet long and an inch in diameter one foot above the soil.

The greatest of care was given to bear. The number and promised size of the grape bunches were considered wonderful, and the individual grapes were enormons. The following September Mr. Buist returned to visit Gen. Pleasanton, bringing with him a very successful grape grower who had heard of the marvellous prog-

grapes were enormous. The following September Mr. Buist returned to visit Gen. Pleasanton, bringing with him a very successful grape grower who had heard of the marvellous progress of the vines. After a careful calculation the General was informed that his vines were laden with no less than 1,200 pounds of grapea. This was astounding to the visitors, as in countries where vines have been grown for many hundreds of years new vines require five or six years before they put forth a single cluster of grapes, whereas the blue glass grapery was producing in seventeen months. The vines bore again in the season of 1803, and the yield, calculated by a comparison with the previous yield, was two tons of large grapes.

The news of such wonderful forcing spread to every agriculturist in the country. Many persons discredited the statements. Nevertheless, the blue glass craze had begun, and blue glass graperies were constructed in many States with success. Gen. Pleasonton received scores of letters of inquiry and congratulations and statements of marvellous results.

His success with the grapes tempted Gen. Pleasonton to consider experiments with animal life. To this end he built a piggery on his farm, with the roof and three sides constructed of blue glass and plain glass in equal proportions. He then selected eight Chester country pigs of a

life. To this end he built a piggery on his farm, with the roof and three sides constructed of blue glass and plain glass in equal proportions. He then selected eight Chester county pigs of a promising litter and put four in the blue glass pen and four in an ordinary pen, where they would be subjected to the natural rays of the sun. The pigs were two months old. Those in the blue-glass pen wighed 1675s pounds and those in the other pen 203 pounds. Each pig in the experimental enclosure was lighter than the lightest pig in the other. The pigs were cared for in the same manner and fed on the same measure of the same food by one man. They were kept in the pens from Nov. 3, 1869, until March 4, 1870, and were then weighed. It was found that three of the blue-glass pigs had gained 398 pounds, whereas three in the natural pen had increased only 386 pounds. To offset this difference was the fact that the fourth sunshine pig had gained twenty-seven pounds on the fourth blue-glass pig. The General explained this by saying that the latter was not in such good condition at the start as his rival. At any rate, the experiment was deemed highly successful, and further advanced the blue-glass theory.

Gen. Picasonton's next test was made on an Al-

theory;
Gen. Picasonton's next test was made on an Alderney bull calf, born Jan. 26, 1870, and so puny and feeble that it was not expected to live many days. The animal was placed in the blue-glass pen, and in twenty-four hours his feebleness began to diminish, and in a few days he was decidely vivacious. Pive days after birth the calf had grown noticeably. In fifty days he was six inches taller and had developed laterally in proportion.

cidely vivacious. Pive days after birth the calf had grown noticeably. In fifty days he was six inches taller and had developed laterally in proportion.

The calf experiment caused as much of a sen sation as the grape and pig experiments, and skeptics began to waver. Blue glass was in great demand, and agriculturists and experimenters of all kinds built blue-glass houses and grew all sorts of things in them. Very soon Gen. Pleasanton had a large and enthusiastic following. The daily papers published many accounts of what were claimed to be cures and improvements in health resulting from the use of sunishin filtered through pance of violet or blue glass. A woman who had been ill for allong time with some constitutional weakness was not only attengthenes but absolutely cured in a about time by sitting in blue light and a man whose arm was crippled by rheumatism declared that he experienced almost immediate relief when the arm was throst within the violet rays. A child that was not expected to live gained eighteen and a half pounds in four months, or an average of four and overeigninhs pounds a month, from the blue-glass treatment. Gen. Pleasanton purchased a mine that had been in the army and had been rendered deaf by the discharge of artiflery and rheumanic by expecting, and was relieved of the rhad had seen and shading as the same and the make and the make and the make and the same and the casterage of the artiflery and rheumanic by expecting and was relieved of the rendered deaf by the discharge of artiflery and rheumanic by expecting and was relieved of the rendered his hearing, and was relieved of the rendered his hearing, and was relieved of the rendered by electro-magnetic currents induced by the lights over the auditory aerves.

The removal of the deafness was explained by Gen. Pleasanton as having been effected by electro-magnetic currents induced by the lights over the auditory aerves.

The additory are sent of the stream of the and received as pascent of the stream of the plants and Animais.

The remov

count of experiments made from 1861 to
c backs of Gan. Pleasanton's theory was the
receive in the action of the various rays of
spectrum. In his lecture he said the sky
remarkably blue at the equator and in the
is regions, and the exuberance of vegetarown in the region of the former and the
growth of vegetable life in the latter were
to be unequalided in any other portions
the globe. From this the lectursaid it would be vary to imagectorimous tuitience exerted by the binoector, combined with the sun's white light
est and the moisture of the regions. As
catule of this influence, firm Pleasanton
rit forth the subject of the green color of
a casef plants. Hise combined with yelmans green being darker when blue precains and the reverse when yellow is in
which a seed in planted a white threadout emerges from its lower end. From the
its the seed, The swelling is the embryo
which absorbs yellow from the earth
i latter is brown, being a combination of
a and black. As he leaf gets into the
sea of the blue say it alsorbs
and forms green, light at first, but dark
is the sine is verted. Then, after the plant
image light, which miles with the
canadian see to weed, the blue in the leaves
considered and they become pellow, and after
the start of the plant, become brown Music Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach will be enlivened by the singing of Miss Lucile Saun-

and die. This shows, said the General, that the blue ray is the symbol of vitality and the yellow of locar and death.

Another phase of Gen. Pleasonton's theory was that blue light excites magnetism and electricity, by which carbonic acid gas evaporated from growing plants is decomposed and the oxygen thereof liberated to be absorbed again in maturing the plant and stimulating the active energies into fullest development. He also held that if the blue light of the sky is not electro-magnetic in itself it induces electromagnetism, and applying it at the early spring time, when the sky is bluest, stimulates after winter's torpor to supply carbon and oxygen to plants and enhance their growth.

The lectures of Gen. Pleasonton were collected and published in 1876, with some of the letters he had received. The book was printed in blue ink on tined paper, as an experiment in avoiding the glare gaslight induces in ordinary ink and paper. FROM THE KAISER'S REALM.

WILLIAM II. AMUSES HIM-SELF ON HIS YACHT.

The Members of His Staff, in Various Cos. tumes, Join in Civing Him a Variety Performance - The Von Rotze Senndal -Beer Boycott of the Social Democrats. BERLIN, July 28.-The weather has been so

ne for ten days that Emperor William has decided to extend his yachting cruise northward. Prof. Guessfeldt, his tutor in geology, accompanies him whenever he lands and helps him in his studies of the formation of Norwegian rocks. Guessfeldt wrote to a friend here this week an interesting description of an evening aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The com-WASHINGTON, July 28.—The great powers of eccentrio variety performances, in Count Philipp gu Eulenberg, the new Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, appears dressed as a skald and sings and plays Norse ballads. The Ambassador has a fine voice and step will be taken toward equipping the marines such ability in verse making that his old enemy on the Kkidderad stach lampeoned him as Count Troubadour, a name which still sticks to him. The Emperor's aide, Major von Huelsen, comes out in a swallowtail coat and large square pantablack powder, gives an effective range of loons, and, with a huge magic wand directs mock spiritualistic seances. Kiderlen-Waschier. Prussian Minister to Hamburg, appears in slown's attire, and the painter, Saltzmann, assumes the rôle of the medium who is known as Uncle Hermann. Saltzmann also gives exhibitions of rapid sketching, in which he caricatures members of the company and friends at home, while the Ambassador to Austria-Hungary strums the piano. Kiderlen-Waechter has made a great hit with his comic songs and in burlesquing the leading German actors. Most evenings are passed with entertainment of this sort. Besides his excursions with Guessfeldt the Emperor often takes long afternoon walks with Saltzmann, who occasionally does some work in water colors or black and white.

Herr von Lucanus, chief of the Emperor's civil Cabinet, appeared on Tuesday for the first time at a Prussian Cabinet council. He was time at a Prussian Cabinet council. He was present by the Emperor's orders. The anonymous letter scandal was up for discussion and the career of Leberecht von Kotze was reviewed at length. The presence of Lucanus excited adverse comment in all the Liberai newspapera, but the semi-official editors ignored the incident until yesterday, when they announced that he had no part in the deliberations of the council and attended the meeting only in response to an invitation. The denial is very guarded. At court it is understood that Lucanus was instructed by the Emperor to lay before the council the whole evidence in the Kotze case and ask the advice of the Ministry as to the court's future course toward the royal Chamberlain. Court feeling is strongly opposed to Kotze's reappearance in Berlin before the Emperor, by some public act, shall have rehabilitated him.

At a meeting of the Clerical party's varied groups this week, Prof. Dr. Schaedler announced in the name of the Ultramontanes that they would refuse to accept the Federal Council's resolution authorizing the return of the Redemptionists as long as the ban against the Jesuits should be maintained. Immediately after the opening of the Reichstag the Deputies of Schaedler's group will reintroduce the bill for the return of the Jesuita, and they hope to achieve a definite victory. The Clerical party will make the passage of the bill a condition of their supporting the Government's tax reform measures.

Thirty-nine Social-Democratic meetings were held last evening to consider the progress of the present by the Emperor's orders. The anony-

and a half of heavy telegraph wire, and the explosive chamber of the cartridge widens out like a champagne bottle. The bullet is nickel steel, costed with nickel, weighing 136 grains; the explosive is forty grains of rifleite, the highest power of smokeless explosive, the effective or killing range is 2,000 yards, and each man can carry 150 rounds. The United States arsenals have already manufactured a large number of the new barrels, which are but thirty inches long, and the long projectiles from them have been driven through thirty inches of solid pine. Thorough tests have demonstrated the wisdom of adopting the smaller calibre, and the only thing that now remains to provide American blue jackets with the most terrible life destroyers is a breech mechanism, enabling the accurate discharge of the greatest number of projectiles in the least time.

Naval officials have the highest confidence in the ability of American ingenuity to supply this desideratum, and with this in view last March Secretary Herbert called upon inventors for a breech mechanism, offering to furnish the new barrels for experimental purposes and naming Aug. 1 as the date upon which completed guns should be submitted and tests under a competent naval Board should commence at Newport. The Government is now ready to begin these tests. It has furnished twenty-seven barrels, many of them to famous gunmakers, and much curiosity exists as to the contrivances that will be submitted. The first order for the new gins, all barrels being made by the Government and the weapon to be finished by the successful inventor, will probably amount to 15,000 arms. It is confidently expected that some radical improvements in small-arm practice will be developed, and little or no doubt is expressed that the United States will secure something superior to anything in use in Europe, if indeed an sounce is not made which will astonish the world as much as early great American inventions.

The tests at Newport will be exceptionally severe—safety, general action, defectiv their supporting the Government's tax reform measures.

Thirty-nine Social-Democratic meetings were held last evening to consider the progress of the beer boycott and steady the ranks of the boycotters. In all there was but one rallying cry, and that was: "Not a drop of ring beer in the workshop or family." The tropical heat which affects this town has boomed the beer trade, but the Bocial Democrats keep dry and give no sign of breaking their piedges. The ring brewers argue that with time the boycotters will drop away gradually from their leaders, and that, without any formal declaration, the boycott will wither away under the scorching atgunst sun. They cite, for instance, the experience of the associated brewers of Magleburg, against whom a boycott proclaimed in 1892 is still maintained in form, although, in fact, it was forgotten or ignored by all save the Socialist leaders months ago. The Social Democrats here say that the failure in Magdeburg signifies nothing for the present case in Berlin. They are stronger and have more resources here than in Magdeburg and the facility with which the breech mechanism and magazine system can be completely taken apart and pur together will be noted.

It is understood that upon the result of these trials will depend whether France will abandon the wonderful Lebel arm, with which she has gone to such enormous expense in equipping her troops, and follow the lead of the United States in adopting the smaller calibre and a superfor magazine arm. The tests of machine gruns which have been going on at the Washington ordusine factory and Indian Head proving grounds, and which will be completed next week, were undertaken with the purpose of seleaders months ago. The Social Democrats here say that the fallure in Magdeburg signifies nothing for the present case in Berlin. They are stronger and have more resources here than in Magdeburg, and the Berlin browers are much weaker than their Magdeburg colleages. It is an acknowledged fact that several of the smaller brewers in this district have told the big brewers that, unless compensated soon for their losses, they must yield to the boycotters. Meantime the saloon keepers who do not handle boycotted beer are making a mint of money. Their houses are crowded with workingmen from early evenre crowded with workingmen from early even-

beer are making a mint of money. Their houses are crowded with workingmen from early evening until 2 o'clock every moraing.

The Conservative newspapers continue to attack the Government for the laxity of its measures against the Anarchists and its tolerance of the Social Democrats. The Saxon and Bavarian authorities are certainly setting examples of exceptional severity. Singing sociaties, rifle clubs, and bicycle and rowing associations, which are suspected of Socialist leanings, are being suppressed right and left. Doubtless many of these organizations are modelled after those founded in the days preceding the revolution of 1848, when the Democrats used shooting, singing, athletic and other festivals for spreading the propaganda. The Saxon poice found evidences of disloyalty in the songs of the federated Singers' Congress in Mittwelda, and heard what they regarded as treasonable conversation among the delegates. They at once dissolved the meeting. In Nuremberg the holding of the festival of song has been prohibited. The Voreneris, organ of the Social Democratic Central Committee, protests against this precaution, which, it says, cannot be excused on the ground that socialism and anarchism are affiliated. At the same time, in giving a definition of "Anarchist," the Voreneris says: "An Anarchist is one whose social and economic aspirations do not find favor with the anti-Anarchist lawmakers. All other definitions are hypocritical." It is difficult to see why the same definition does not include most Social Democrats.

Vice-Consul Murphy attended the dinner given in the Hall of Depaties in Luxemburg this

the same demitton does not include most Social Democrats.

Vice-Consul Murphy attended the dinner given in the Hall of Departies in Luxemburg this week to celebrate the Grand Duke's birthday.

The transfer of Consul Zimmerman from Chombits to Berlin is required with favor here, for Mr. Zimmerman is known as an able lawyer, a seed linguist, and a careful student of commercial conditions in Berlin. Deputy Consul Mattès has started business in Mannhain. Sectorary Jackson of the crubessy is on his brave of absence. He and Mrs. Jackson are in Baden.

bits. Chairman Cummings of the House Navy.

Committee had a talk with ex-Secretary Tracy of the Navy, who was on board, on this of the Navy, who was on board, on this committee had a talk with ex-Secretary Tracy of the Navy, who was on board, on this committee had been characteristic that the contract of the navy is said to have declared that the understanding was that the interest of the contract of the transfer of the contract of the transfer of the categories of the contract of the contract of the may about he contract of the contrac

Crooks Ordered from Saratoga. Sanarona, July 28.—Chief of Police Biodgets has notified the crooks gathered here from New dees, formerly with the Bostonians, and Mr. J.

As the blue is geren. Then, after the plant second and seed the blue in the leaves second and seed the blue in the leaves shown and seed to seed, the blue and, after the plant second and seed they become yellow, and, after the penticular special performance. Two more departed last night, and more will follow to day: \$250 FOR HIS SORE TOE.

M. J. O'Conneil, who is a clerk in the Custom House and also teacher in a night school during the winter, has recovered a judgment for in furies which he sustained on June 18. It was near 11 o'clock at night when he reached the

The street was dark and Mr. O'Connell did The street was dark and Mr. O'Conneil did not see the chain. The hook caught his shoe, tore it open, penetrated the flesh of his big toe, and lifted his foot high in the air. He fell on his back, and was dragged across the avenue and along Twentieth street before the driver of the wagon was attracted by his cries and stopped the wagon and rescued him. Mr. O'Conneil's big toe bled profusely, his shoe was ruined, his clothes were covered with mud, and he was in a very bad frame of mind. He was taken home, and was confined to his bed nearly two weeks. A surgeon treated his toe, and sent in a bill for \$25. Mr. O'Conneil was compelled to employ a nurse while he was confined to his bed, and had to buy a new hat and pair of shoes and to have his clothes cleaned and patched.

He considered that, as the accident had been no fault of his, Grocer Althoff should pay the expenses he had incurred, and also compensate him for the pain he had suffered. Altogether he thought \$250 would be a reasonable sum. Mr. Althoff thought this was a little extravagant and declined to pay it. O'Conneil sued the grocer biore Civil Justice Roesch to recover this sum, and had on hand a policeman and several others who had witnessed the accident, The grocer did not defend the case and allowed a judgment to be taken by default. Upon hearing the evidence of Mr. O'Conneil, Justice Roesch gave him a judgment for the \$250 with costs. not see the chain. The hook caught his shoe,

LITTLE LIZZIE CARLIN FOUND.

Ex-Alderman John Carlin lives at 187th street

Mr. Carlin began his search for his missing

search was vain until he thought of going to his mother's house in the Boulevard, near Seventy-seventh street, to see if she was there. The girl had gone away from home about a month ago one afternoon, and had been found at her grandmother's. Mr. Carlin found her there again yesterday. He did not report this to the police, nor would any one at his house tell how she had got there.

It was learned, however, that the little girl had got on a car on the Tenth avenue road in the early morning hours and ridden down to 125th street. She was dressed only in her nightgown. The conductor noticed this, but asked no questions, nor did he ask her for fare, because she got on with a party in which there were other children, and he supposed sue was with them. How she got from 125th street to Seventy-ninth street and the Boulevard has not been explained. No one was at home yesterday afternoon at the elder Mrs. Carlin's. Mr. Carlin's brother, who keeps a blacksmith shop next door to his mother's house, said he saw the little girl there at dinner time, but supposed she had come in a regular way, and no one told him of her adventures. His sisters, he said, had taken the girl to Coney Island, to Buffalo Bill's show, and to other places, and he supposed that was why she liked to come there.

NO MORE REER TO CHILDREN. Mayor Schieren Causes the Brooklyn Police

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn, acting on Mayor Schleren's suggestion, had a plain talk with the various Captains yesterday Superintendent Campbell's office in relation to the failure to enforce the law against selling liquor or beer to minors. He told them that the law must be enforced to the letter, and that the Captains must hold their men to a strict responsibility in the matter. The names of all saloon keepers who are even suspected of violating the law are to be forwarded to head-

MARGIN, ONE DOLLAR NINE.

Gus Tuthill's Brother Ben Makes an In Eversince Police Captain Doherty's wonder ful tale of the way Gus Tuthill made more than \$22,000 for him in five months out of an original margin of \$200, the brokers on the Consol-

Jerome Pheias Injured in a Runaway. Burngarour, July 28, - Jerome Phelan, broth er of Secretary of State John J. Phelan, was badly injured this morning in a runaway accident. He was sitting in his wagon in front of

Police Commissioner Kerwin filed with the Comptreller yesterday his bonds as Treasurer of the Board of Police and also as Treasurer of the

> by Sending Your Advertising

mod . THE SUN Through the American District Messenger Office

Nearest Your Location. Charges the Same as at

Main Office.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON. Wagon Shouldn't Be Driven About Bragging a Chain with a Hook

corner of Twentieth street and Second avenue. A large milk wagon, loaded with cans, belonging to Ludwig Althoff, a grocer, of 625 East Twelfth street, was passing through Twentieth street toward Third avenue. As the wagon passed the cross walk, Mr. O'Connell started shead. From the rear of the wagon a chain was dragging, and on the end of the chain was a

Got on a Cable Car in Her Nightgown and

woke vesterday morning they discovered that the eight-year-old daughter. Elizabeth, was miss ing. A search of the house and grounds was made, and it was evident that the child was gone entirely from the premises. It was also evident that she had gone away in her night-

daughter in great haste. He got the police to send out a general alarm for her. His own

lating the law are to be forwarded to head-quarters.
During the day these arrests were made:
Frank Varico of 54 Canton arrest, for selling beer to ten-year-old Joseph Cohen of 80 Ray-mond street; Frank O'Nell of 537 Atlantic avenue, for selling to ten-year-old Mary O'Nell of 558 Atlantic avenue; Andrew Raitz of 123 Kent avenue, for selling to ten-year-old Mary Edder of 131 Kent avenue; Joseph Henrig, aged 16, of 139 Grand street, who attends bay for his father, for selling beer to five-year-old Benja-min Cummings of 148 Grand street.

inal margin of \$200, the brokers on the Consolidated Exchange have been having sport at the expense of Gus's brother, Hen H. Tuthill, who still operates on the exchange.

Yescerday a practical joker among Tuthill's friends passed the hat and collected \$1,00 in pennies and nickels. This sum he put into Tuthill's pocket with the injunction:

"Here, Hen, take this and do for the boys what Gus did for Capt. Deherty."

"All right, old man," responded Tuthill.

"Fill do the best I can. But don't expect too much. Fill put the money where it will do the most good, rest assured."

Hen went out and regaled himself with a Carolina perfects and a gin ricky or two, which he paid for in pennies.

dent. He was sitting in his waren in Front of the paint store on Main street of which he is the proprietor when a herse belonging to Henry R. Parrott came dashing around the corner from Golden Hill street. The horse crashed into Mr. Phelan's vehicle, throwing him to the ground. The herse trainfield on him. He was removed to the Emergency Hespital, where it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain. Physicians say he will recover.

Police Pension Fund. The bonds for the former were \$20,000 and for the latter \$100,000. The sureties for the \$20,000 are Michael Hicka of 147 West 121st street and Henry H. Brown, contractor, of 2,087 Fifth avenue. The screeties for the \$100,000 are Jeremiah C. Lyons, bullider, of 7 East 137th street and Henry H. Brown, who is surety on the other bond.

Car Fare. Time. and Annoyance Saved

85c. quality. One lot Bleached Satin Damask Table

price \$3.48. One lot Double Damask Napkins, 24

inches square, \$2.25 dozen; value \$3.75. One lot Honeycomb Barnsley Towels, 42x20 inches, at \$1.00 per dozen; regular price \$1.50.

One lot Hemstitched and Fringe Huck Towels, all linen, 22c. each; value 30c.

Stock-taking Gleanings.

The process of stock-taking just completed has unearthed a whole lot of odds and ends, broken lots, undesirable lines, and remnants, which have lost nearly all value to us, and will be disposed of during the coming week-no matter at what sacrifice-BUT GO THEY MUST. A few of the more important items are recorded below, but there are hundreds of other lines where the quantities are so small as hardly to be worth mentioning but which might prove very interesting to those favoring us with an early call on Monday.

Closing Out Balance of

SUMMER MILLINERY

150 Ladies' Trimmed Hats and

100 Ladies' Trimmed Leg-

horn and Mohair Plateaux,

LADIES' SUIT DEPT.

29.98 -were sold for \$69.00.

Finest English Whipcord Suits, silk

19.98 were sold for \$45.00.

English Covert Cloth and Storm Serge Dresses, in all the new style coat effects, coat silk lined,

> 11.50-worth \$19.75. 14.98 worth \$27.50.

ine English Venetian Storm Serges and Covert Cloth Suits, Cutaway, Tuxedo, Piccadilly and Swagger Coats.

9.98 -were sold for \$18.75.

Fine Venetian, Storm Serge and Covert Cloth Suits, Coats and Jackets half lined with satin,

5.98 -were \$8.75.

250 Finest English Duck Suits, in a variety of styles and patterns,

1.98-worth \$8.75.

large assortment of White Organdie and Dotted Swiss Dresses at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies' Cloak Dept.

Special lot of Clay Diagonal and Cloth Jackets lined with Rhadame,

2.98 __value \$8.98.

Black Cloth Capes trimmed with Brus sels Net ruffles and satin ribbon, 3.98_value \$8.75.

Black Clay Diagonal and Broadcloth Capes, trimmed with ribbon, at 4.98-value \$10.75.

Tourist and Golf Capes for steamer and mountain wear, lined with handsome surah silk.

11.98, 15.98, 17.98,

Ladies' Jackets in a large variety of cloth styles at

98C. worth from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

Ladies' fine Flannel Bathing Suits, \$2.75 up.

MISSES' Suit and Cloak Dept.

Lot 1—Children's Colored Cambrio and Lawn Dresses (6 to 12 year sizes) at

69C. —reduced from \$1.79. Lot 2-Children's Figured Lawn and Gingham Dresses, lace and embroid-

ery trimmed (6 to 12 year sizes), at 98C. - reduced from \$2.75.

Lot 3—Children's White Dotted Swiss Dresses, trimmed with Val. lace (6 to 12 year sizes), at

1.98 - reduced from \$4.98. 2.98 -reduced from \$5.75.

Lot 4-Children's White Lawn Dresses, hemstitched and trimmed with embroidery, at 3.98 -reduced from \$6.00.

4.98 -reduced from \$10.00. Misses' Covert Cloth Blazer Suits, 14, 16, and 18 years sizes, at

6.98 - reduced from \$10.50.

Linen Department.

Absolute clearance sale of all broken ines and Odd Lots of Table Cloths, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c. One lot Bleached Double Damask Table Linen, warranted pure linen, at the exceptionally low price of 58c, yard; regular

Cloths, 2x2) yards, at \$1.75 each; regular

to 17 inch, 45c.; worth 98c.

made to sell for \$11.50 to 6.75 Walking Hats, all silk bands, satin linings, sold elsewhere 25c. from \$1.25 to \$1.48, at......

Bonnets, made to sell for 3.75 \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00, at...

50 dozen Ladies' Trimmed Coaching Hats, all silk ribbon bands, satin linings, sold else- 25c. where from 98c. to \$1.38, at ... hand embroidered, were "S., C. & S." fine Split Braid Sailors (small head sizes, bell, straight and taper

8.75, at 1.98 and 2.75. LEGHORNS-3 Specials.

crowns), formerly sold by us at 3.25 and

75 doz. Leghorn Hats, 25c. each; worth 50 doz. Leghorn Hats, 48c. each; worth

65 doz. Leghorn Hats, 98c. each; worth

Great Clearance Sale STATIONERY.

Closing reductions in our entire stock of Papeteries and broken lines of fine Writing Papers. Super Irish Linen and Cream-Plated Writ-

ing Papers, one quire in box with Envelopes, clearing at 10c. box. Kid Finish and Extra Super 60-lb. Plated Writing Papers, one quire in box with Envelopes, formerly 25c. to 32c., clearing

Whiting's Artistic Stationery, comprising some of the finest papers made, usually from 35c. to 50c. box, clearing at 19c. "S., C. & S." Tourist Cabinet of Fine Writing Papers, 5 quires paper and 100 en-

velopes in box, formerly 55c., clearing at Super Plated and Irish Linen Writing Pa per, 100 and 120 sheets in pack, usually

85c., clearing at 19c. The Army and Navy Playing Cards (a very fine card), usually 25c. pack, clearing at 10c. pack, \$1.00 per dozen.

Poker Chips, fine grade, clearing at 250. ox of 100 chips. Visiting Cards, usually 15c. pack, clear-

BOOKS

ing at So. pack.

For Summer reading at Clearing

Prices. The balance of our stock of Paper Novels effered at greatly reduced prices to clear, 5c., 10c., 16c. and 29c.

Handy Classics, over 25 titles, formerly 19c. and 25c., clearing at 15c. Standard Books in fine cloth binding

usually from 38c. to 75c., clearing at 25c. New Publications in cloth at half Publishers' prices, 72c., 79c., 99c. and \$1.29.

Jewe'ry Dept.

One lot Waist Sets, made of Sterling Silver, consisting of Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons and Shirt Studs, at 63c. per set. One lot Enamelled Shirt Stud Sets, 48c. per set.

One lot Sterling Silver Link Cuff Buttons, at 48c. per pair. One lot Solid Gold Scarf Pins, mounted with assorted colored stones, finely One lot Sterling Belt Buckles,

mounted on silk webbing, at \$1.19. TRAVELLING

Bags and Trunks. One lot genuine Alligator Club Bags, leather lined, brass and nickel trimmings, 10-inch \$2.25-18 inch \$4.98. One lot English Dress Suit Cases,

made of solid sole leather, linen lined, best handles and locks, 20 to 24 inch \$4.98, One lot English Grain Leather Gladstone Bags, strongly made, 18 inch \$2.48 -24 inch \$6.08.

One lot Canvas Covered Dress Trunks, muslin lined, best excelsior locks, strong No. 4 bolts, extra hinges, 28 inch \$5.98-36 inch \$7.08.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's four-in-hand Wash Scarfs, also English Club House Bows, suitable for Negligee Shirts, balance of season's stock at 15c, each. Men's fine quality Madras Shirts, with

laundered collars and cuffs, at 59c.; worth \$1.50. Men's fine quality Crepe and Zephyr Cloth Shirts, guaranteed fast colors, 14

Ladies' Waist and Wrapper Dept.

Ladies' Waists of Zephyr, Chambray and Percale, rolling collar and cuffs, were 39C.

\$1.00, at..... Ladies' Waists of Madras, Chambray and Colored Lawn, laundered collars and cuffs, were \$1.75, at.....

Ladies' Imported Waists, with Laundered collar and cuffs, were \$2.25, at..... Ladies' Imported Waists,

\$2.75, at..... Silk Waists of India and Figured Silk, were \$2.98, at Silk Waists of Checked and Figured India Silk, effectively 2.75

trimmed, were \$3.98, at

Ladies' House Gowns of Cre-

Silk Waists of Colored Surah k Waists of Colored Surah and India Silk, trimmed with 3.75 lace, were \$5.50, at..... Ladies' House Gowns, made of Chaillie and Crepon, effective 3.49

pon, Challie, Henrietta, and Cashmere, trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon, were \$9.00, 4.98

SILKS.

One lot Colored Changeable Satin Princess in desirable combinations, former price 890. 390

yard, at..... One lot Black and White Printed India Silks in various designs, former price 50c. yard, 290 at

One lot plain Black Double Warp all silk Surah, former 390 ly 58c. yard, at

One lot Figured China Silk in small neat effects, formerly 490 \$1.00 per yard, at.....

Dress Goods.

One lot Storm Serge Armure Hopsacking and Cheviot Suitings, formerly 48c.,

yard, at..... One lot all-Wool French Chal-Hes, in new and desirable styles, sold all season at 39c.

from 50 to 69c. yard, at

In order to close out our stock of High Class Foreign Novelties will offer the entire line, at

98c. -- ---

Formerly sold at from \$1.50 to \$8.50. Black Coods. One lot All Wool Double

Width Hopsack Sutting, 250 regular 50c, quality, at One lot All Wool Batiste and Nun's Veiling, regular 68c. 390

quality, at

Blankets and Quilts.

Two Exceptional Bargains. 11-1 Wool Biankets, some pairs slightly soiled, otherwise perfect, at \$2.48 pair, were \$4.25. Summer Silkeline Cotton Comfortables,

full size, with three-inch ruffle, at \$1.50.

each; were \$2.48.

Marseilles Bed Spreads. Extra large size Marsellles Bed Spreads, handsome patterns, at \$2.69 each; regular price \$5.25.

Bed Sheets.

Flanuel Dept.

Ready made Sheets, size 254x314 yards manufactured from superior quality Bleached Sheeting, and hemmed in best manner, at 45c. each; less than actual cost of material.

Silk Embroidered Skirting Flannels at 55c. yard.

Clearance Sale of odd lengths and remnants of Lawns, Dimities, Ginghams, Percales, Cambrica, Sateons, &c., many of these are desirable dress lengths, at the uniform price of 6 1-4c. yard; regular price 125 to 17c. yard.

Wash Fabrics.

6th Avenue, 19th .to 20th Street. 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street. 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.